

DUBROVSKIY, A.S.; KISNER, S.A.; PETROV, A.I.; YALOVSKAYA, E.A.,
red.

[Catalog and handbook on sewing equipment] Katalog -
spravochnik po shveinomu obratovaniju. Moskva, It.2.
1963. 60 p. (IRA 17:6)

1. Moscow. "Sovetskoye" institut nauko-tekhnicheskoy
informatsii. Legkoy promyshlennosti.

PETROV, N.I.

An outstanding experiment in dairy cattle breeding. Est v shkole no.
4:14-27 JI-ag '51. (MLHA 0:6)

1. Otdel zhivotnovodstva Upravleniya obshcheniya i vnedreniya dostizheniy
nauki i peredovogo opyta Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva i zagotovok
SSSR. (Kholmogory District--Dairy cattle)

PEUROV, N. I.

USSR/Medicine - Veterinary

Card 1/1

Author : *Petrov, N. I.

Title : Advanced experience in veterinary service to animal husbandry

Periodical : Veterinariya, 31, 22-25, May 1954

Abstract : Cherkasskiy Rayon, Cherkasskaya Oblast, deserves special commendation for eradicating many diseases of farm animals by successful application of scientific principles and efficient farm management. Nazis infected a large number of cattle during their occupation. Possibilities exist for those schooled in scientific facts to follow the example set by Cherkasskiy Rayon.

Institution : Administration for General Application and Propagation of Scientific and Advanced Methods in Animal Husbandry (Deputy Chief, *N. I. Petrov)

Submitted :

PETROV, N.I., zootekhnik.

Improve the quality of pamphlets (Series "Library of the Abkhazian collective farmer." Reviewed by N.I. Petrov). Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no.1: 95-96 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

(Abkhazia--Stock and stockbreeding)

Петров, Н.И.
PETROV, N.I., zootekhnik.

"Leading workers in dairy farming of North Kazakhstan." Reviewed
by N.I. Petrov. Zhivotnovodstvo 20 no.2:95-96 P '58. (MIRA 11:1)
(North Kazakhstan Province--Dairying)

VESELOV, S.I.; GUSNICHINA, N.; MAKUSHKIN, L.G.; RULINA, L.B.; CHICHILLO, I.K.;
SHABUNIN, Ye.M.; CHILIKIN, M.G., prof.; YUSHKOV, S.B.; GOSIS, I.N.;
RYABTSEV, N.I.; KRUPOVICH, V.I.; PETROV, A.I.; PATAKIN, A.D.;
BEYRAKH, Z. Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk

Twenty-first anniversary of the publication "Promyshlennaya
energetika". Prom. energetika. 1966. 1:5-7. Ja. '66 (1966. 1:5-7)

1. Nachal'nik Gosudarstvennoy inspeksii po energeticheskomu nadzoru Ministerstva energetiki i elektrifikatsii SSSR (for Veselov).
2. Moskovskoye pravleniye nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva energeticheskoy promyshlennosti (for Gusnichina).
3. Predsedatel' Sverdlovskogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva energeticheskoy promyshlennosti (for Makushkin).
4. Glavnyy energetik Perogo gosudarstvennogo podshipnikovogo zavoda (for Chichilo).
5. Glavnyy energetik Moskovskogo metal-lurgicheskogo zavoda "Seip i molot" (for Shabunin).
6. Direktor Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (for Chilikin).
7. Glavnyy inzhener instituta Tyazhnyy elektroyekt (for Krupovich).
8. Glavnyy konstruktor Moskovskogo zavoda teplovoy avtomatiki (for Beyrakh).

KOTLYAREVSKIY, D.M.; MONTVIL'YANSKIY, A.N.; LITVIN, I.; (KONOV, I.);
PETROV, N.I.; LEBEDEV, T.A.; CHKHALIN, V.; POKHLEBTSKY
— [Wu Tsung-fan]

Energy spectra and angular correlations of particles in
 $K^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ + e^+ + \gamma$ decays. IAd. fiz. 1 no.6:1036-1044
Je '65. (MILA 18:1)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy i institut
fiziki AN Gruzinskoy SSR.

IONOV, B.I.; ~~PIETROV~~, N.I., redaktor; KONSTANTINOV, V.P., redaktor; KRAS-
NAYA, A.K., ~~tekhnicheskii~~ redaktor

[Practical guide for ship radio operators] Prakticheskoe rukovod-
stvo sudovomu radistu. Izd. 2-e, perer. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo Mini-
sterstva rechnogo flota SSSR, 1952. 219 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 8:7)
(Radio in navigation)

DZHELEPOV, V.P.; KOZOLAYEV, M.S.; OSIPENKOV, V.T.; PETROV, N.I.; RUSAKOV,
V.A.

Wilson chamber in a pulse magnetic field used in synchrocyclotron
nuclear investigations. Prib.i tekhn. no.3:3-9 N-D '56.

(MLRA 10:2)

1. Ob"edinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.
(Cloud chamber) (Cyclotron)

100100 V. A. 1

AUTHOR: DZELEPOV, V.P., IVANOV, V.G., KOZODAEV, M.G., OSIPENKOV, V.T., PETROV, N.I., RUSAKOV, V.A. PA - 2003

TITLE: Interaction between Negative Pions and Carbon and Lead Nuclei in the Case of Energies of from 230 up to 250 MeV.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperimental'noi i Teoret. Fiziki, 1956. Vol 31, Nr 6, pp 923-931 (U.S.S.R.)

Received: 1 / 1957 Reviewed: 3 / 1957

ABSTRACT: This work was carried out on the synchrocyclotron of the Institute for Nuclear Problems of the Academy of Sciences in the USSR; it investigates the interaction mentioned in the heading by the method of the WILSON chamber which is located in a magnetic field.

The experimental device and the method for the treatment of the photographs.

A graphite target served as a source for negative pions; it was arranged in the chamber of the accelerator within the circulating bundle of the 670 MeV protons. The 230-250 MeV pions emitted in a forward direction from the target were directed by means of a large collimator and a deflecting magnet towards a WILSON chamber situated behind a concrete shield. In the chamber a plate of the material to be investigated was mounted under an angle of 90° with respect to the direction of the incident bundle of pions. The traces were photographed by means of a stereo camera. - Experimental results: 760 cases of 6000 photographs were found to represent cases of nuclear interaction between pions and carbon, and 629 others represented cases of interaction between pions and lead. Examples of such interactions are supplied in form of attached photographs. The following facts were

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Interaction between Negative Pions and Carbon-and Lead Nuclei in the Case of Energies of from 230 up to 250 MeV. PA-2003

established in the course of work carried out with the experimental material:

A) The total and differential cross sections of elastic scattering within the range of the scattering angles of from 10 to 180°. B) The total and differential cross sections of nonelastic scattering, C) The energy distribution of the non-elastically scattered pions, D) The total cross sections of all nonelastic interaction processes. All cross sections measured for carbon- and lead nuclei referred to energies of 230+30 MeV and 250+30 MeV respectively

Summary: The measured angular distributions and the total cross sections of the elastic scattering of pions in the case of scattering angles of $\theta > 10^\circ$ as well as the total cross sections of nonelastic interaction are satisfactorily described by the optic model of interaction between pions and composed nuclei. Nonelastic scattering within the range of the scattering angles of from 60 to 180° is chiefly due to simple collisions between impinging pions and single nucleons of the nuclei. The absorption of pions in the nuclear material takes place (also at lower energies) above all as a result of the capture of nuclear nucleons by (p-n) pairs. The total cross sections of the nonelastic interaction processes of pions are equal to geometric cross sections.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Nuclear Problems of the Academy of Sciences in the USSR
PRESENTED BY:

Submitted:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 2 / 2

PETROV, N. I.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1852
 AUTHOR IVANOV, V. G., PETROV, N. I., RUSAKOV, V. A., BUDAGOV, JU. A.,
 OSIPENKOV, V. T.
 TITLE Showers in Lead which are Produced by Electrons with the Energy
 of 360 ± 30 MeV
 PERIODICAL Zhurnal teorii i eksperimenta, fasc. 6, 1095-1096 (1956)
 Issued 1 / 1957

The data on electron showers published by the present report were determined in the course of the investigation of the results obtained by experiments carried out for the purpose of studying the interaction between negative pions and lead nuclei. The experiments were carried out with the synchrocyclotron of the Laboratory for Nuclear Problems by means of a WILSON chamber of 400 mm diameter in a magnetic field having a field strength of 10^4 Oersted. The pion bundle passing through a lead plate (thickness 4.6 g.cm⁻²) located inside the chamber contained (2 ± 1)% electrons. Therefore, also cases connected with the production of electron showers in the lead were photographically recorded besides acts of nuclear interaction. On this occasion 159 showers were registered which were excited by electrons with energies of from 330 to 390 MeV. An attached photograph shows such a shower. This number (159) does not include a few cases in which primary electrons came to a standstill in the lead plate, for it is practically impossible to separate them from the many pions which came to a standstill. When computing the number of particles contained in the showers only the secondary electrons with $E > 8$ were considered. By this

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Zurn.eksp.1 teor fis. 31, fasc 6, 1095-1096 (1956) CARD 2 / 2 PA - 1852

critical selection for secondary electrons such errors were eliminated as are connected with the existence of a background of electrons with low energies in the chamber

The distribution of the showers over the number of particles, which was found in the course of the experiment, is shown in a table. For reasons of comparison the last column of this table shows the distribution of showers (corresponding to POISSON'S theorem) over the number of electrons. The average number of electrons in a shower according to the data given by the table amounts to 1.77. The energy distribution of the secondary electrons is illustrated by a table. Within the limits of measuring accuracy the average number of secondary electrons in the shower, which was obtained by the above measurements, agrees with the corresponding experimental results obtained by CH. A. O'ANDLAU, Nuovo Cim. 12, 859 (1954) and also with the value obtained by R. B. WILSON, Phys Rev 96, 261 (1952) by computing the electron cascade in lead by means of the MONTE CARLO method.

The above is a translation of this short report

INSTITUTION: United Institute for Nuclear Research (The name of this institute appears here for the first time).

PETROV, N I.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1853
 AUTHOR IVANOV, V.G., OSIPENKOV, V.T., PETROV, N.I., RUSAKOV, V.A.
 TITLE The Total Cross Sections of the Nonelastic Interaction of
 Negative Pions with the Nuclei of C, Al, Cu, Sn, and Pb at an
 Energy of 225 ± 10 MeV.
 PERIODICAL Zurn.eksp.i teor.fiz, 31, fasc.6, 1097-1097 (1956)
 Issued: 1 / 1957

By making use of the synchrocyclotron of the Laboratory for Nuclear Problems the authors determined the above mentioned total cross sections. On the occasion of these measurements the losses of particles out of the bundle on the occasion of the passage of the particle through a scatterer made from the material to be investigated were determined. The average loss angle was 30° . The mesons were registered by means of a telescope consisting of three scintillation counters. The first and the second counter contained tolan crystals, and the third contained as scintillator a solution of terphenyl in toluene. With the help of the first two counters the pions inciding upon the scatterer were counted, whilst the third registered the particles passing through the scatterer. In front of the third scatterer there was a lead filter (thickness $5,85 \text{ g/cm}^2$) which was to absorb the heavy charged particles produced on the occasion of the interaction between the pions and the nuclei of the scatterer. For the purpose of determining the number of times that pions were lost out of the bundle, double and triple coincidences were counted at the same time. The energy of the pions inciding upon the scatterer as well as the total ~~admix-~~

Žurn.eksp.i teor.fis, 31, fasc.6, 1097-1097 (1956) CARD 2 / 2 PA - 1853

ture of myons and electrons were determined separately from measuring the curve of the absorption of pions in lead. These measurements were carried out under the same geometric conditions as in the case of the experiment described. The following results were obtained: The energy of the pions in the bundle amounts to 230 ± 6 MeV and the admixture of myons and electrons in the bundle is $12,5 \pm 3\%$. The thickness of the scatterer was on the average $5-6 \text{ g/cm}^2$, and therefore the average energy of the pions, to which measurements of the cross sections refer, amounted to 225 ± 10 MeV.

Into the cross sections measured here corrections were introduced on the basis of the work by V.P.DZELEPOV et al, Žurn.eksp i teor.fis, 31, fasc.6, 23 (1956), which took account of the following facts: a) the nonelastic scattering of pions into the angular range of from 0° to 30° , b) the elastic scattering of pions into the angular range of 30° to 180° , c) the fast secondary protons registered by the third counter. The total cross sections of the non-elastic interaction between pions and nuclei, which were found in this manner, are shown in a table. At an energy of 225 MeV these cross sections are equal to the geometric cross sections of the corresponding nuclei. Within the limits of measuring accuracy these results agree with those obtained by similar tests carried out by A E IGNATENKO et al., Dokl.Akad.Nauk, 103, 209 (1955).

INSTITUTION:

PETROV, N.I.

1819

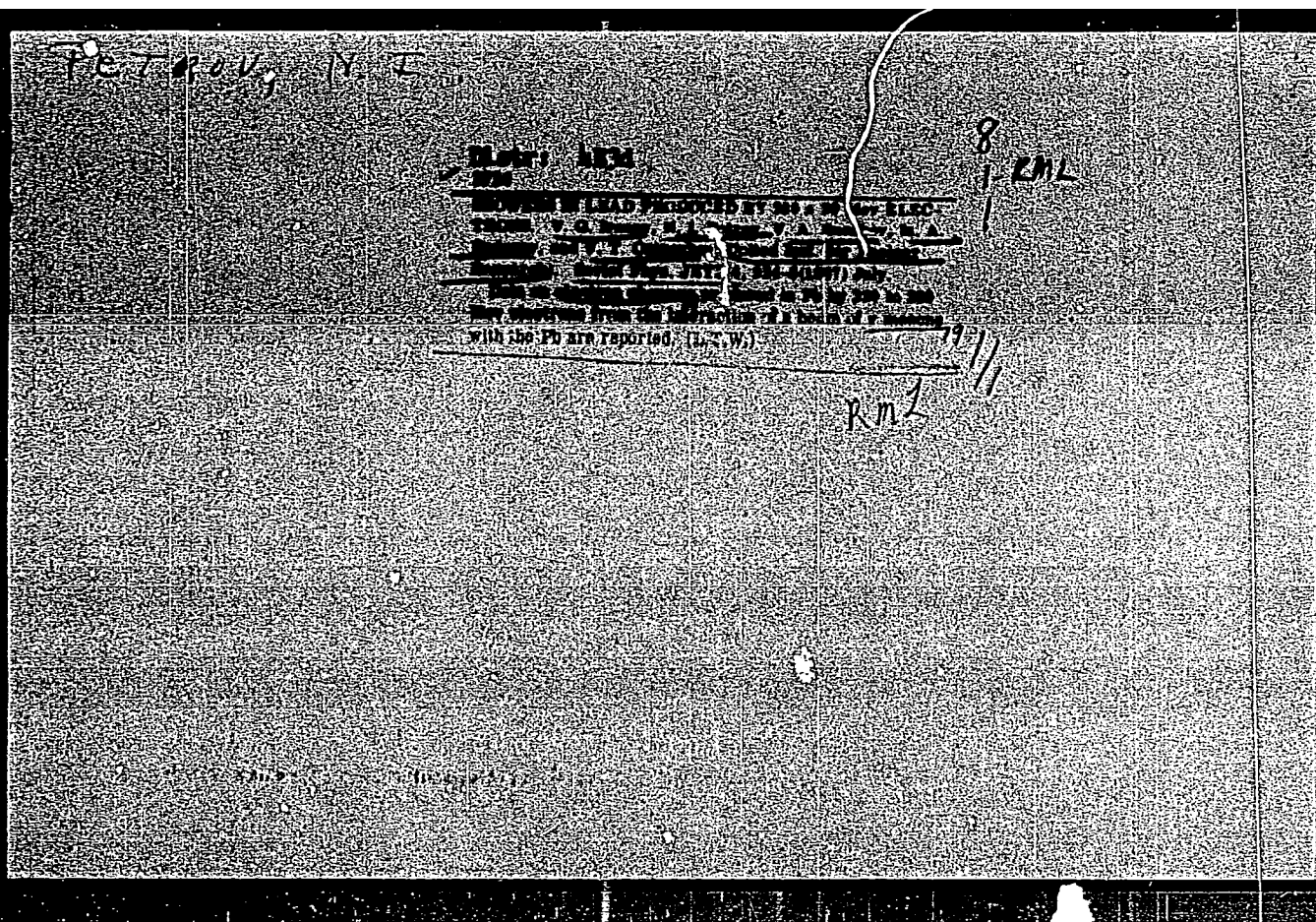
INTERACTION OF 230-250 MeV NEGATIVE π -MESONS
WITH CARBON AND LEAD NUCLEI - V. P. Dzhelezov,
V. G. Ivanov, M. S. Korodanov, V. T. Osipenko, N. I.
Petrov, and V. A. Ruzakov (Academy of Science, USSR)
Soviet Phys. JETP 4, 864-72(1957) July.

The interaction of 230 to 250 Mev negative pions with carbon and lead nuclei was investigated by the method of the Wilson chamber in a magnetic field. The total and differential cross sections for both elastic and inelastic scattering were determined, as well as the total cross section for all the inelastic scattering processes. Within the experimental errors, the elastic scattering is in agreement with the diffraction pattern of an opaque nucleus. The energy spectrum of the scattered pions shows that the major part of the inelastic scattering between 60 and 120° is due to the collisions of the incoming pions with single nucleons in the nucleus. (auth)

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21 (7), 21 (1)

AUTHORS:

Ivanov, V. G., Osipenkov, V. T.,
Petrov, N. I., Rusakov, V. A.

SOV/56-37-3-47/62

TITLE:

The Cross Sections of Elastic Scattering of Positive π -Mesons
With Energies of 195 Mev by Carbon- and Lithium Nuclei

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959,
Vol 37, Nr 3(9), pp 863 - 866 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Measurements of elastic scattering cross sections by means of
a cloud chamber which was located in a magnetic field
(13,500 Oe) were carried out on the synchrocyclotron of the
Institute mentioned below (cf. the previous paper in refer-
ence 1). A polythene block (25g/cm^2), which was exposed to a
670-Mev proton beam, served as a π^+ -source. The targets con-
sisting of a natural isotope mixture had a thickness of
 $1.72\text{ g/cm}^2(\text{C})$ and $0.8\text{ g/cm}^2(\text{Li})$, respectively. The experimental
method as well as the method of evaluating the photo records
were the same as in reference 1. By taking into account the
corrections concerning the accuracy of observation, 410 elas-
tic meson scatterings on C-nuclei and 243 on Li-nuclei were

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The Cross Sections of Elastic Scattering of Positive π -Mesons With Energies of 195 Mev by Carbon- and Lithium Nuclei SOV/56-37-3-47/62

recorded within the scattering-angle range of 10° - 180° . The following was obtained:

Nucleus	Pion Energy [Mev]	Sign of the Pion	$\sigma_{\text{elast}} (10^\circ)$	πR^2
C	195	+	204 ± 26 mb	325
Li	195	+	156 ± 26 mb	226
C	230	-	200 ± 31 mb	325

The results are briefly discussed. They agree satisfactorily with the data calculated by other authors (among them Osipenkov and Filippov, Ref 3) on the basis of the optical model and square well interaction potential. For carbon the elastic scattering angle distribution measured in the course of the experiments is represented in figure 1, and for lithium in figure 2. The curves traced in full represent the angular distributions calculated according to the optical model in semi-

Card 2/3

The Cross Sections of Elastic Scattering of Positive π -Mesons With Energies of 195 Mev by Carbon- and Lithium Nuclei SOV/56-37-3-47/62

classical approximation (calculated by means of the formulas taken from the book by Akhiezer and Pomeranchuk, Ref 4). Calculation of the curves was carried out for a nuclear radius $R = 1.4 A^{1/2} \cdot 10^{-13}$ cm, the absorption coefficient of the pions in nuclear matter K is assumed to be $0.93 \cdot 10^{13}$ cm, and the real part of the potential V to be zero (Curve A), 30 Mev (Curve B), and for curve V it is assumed that $K = \infty$ and $V = 0$. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: May 28, 1959

Card 3/3

PETROV, N.I.; IVANOV, V.G.; RUSAKOV, V.A.

Inelastic scattering and absorption of π^+ -mesons with
energies of 195 15 MeV by carbon and lithium nuclei. Zhur.
eksp.i teor.fiz. 37 no.4:957-965 0 '59.

(MIRA 13:5)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.
(Mesons)

24.6810

82601

S/056/60/039/01/10/029

B006/B070

AUTHORS: Okonov, E. O., Petrov, N. I., Rozanova, A. M. Rusakov, V. A.

TITLE: Four-pronged Decay of the Long-lived K^0 -Meson 9

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 39, No. 1 (7), pp. 67-69

TEXT: A cloud chamber was exposed to a neutral particle beam of the proton synchrotron at the OIYaI (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research) Out of 140 K^0 decays recorded, one four-pronged decay was found (at 8 m distance from the inner target). A photograph of this event is given on an insert between pages 64 and 65. The tracks to be seen on this photograph and denoted by A, B, C, D are discussed in the introduction. and the results obtained from measurements of the tracks are tabulated (momentum, sign of the charge, angles). All possible ways of explaining this event are next considered. The conclusion is that considering all data of measurement as well as the CP-invariance, only the following possibilities remain:

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Four-pronged Decay of the Long-lived K^0 -Meson

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B006/B070

$$(1) K_2^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^- + \gamma \rightarrow e^+ + e^- \quad \text{and} \quad (2) K_2^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^- + \pi^0 \rightarrow e^+ + e^- + \gamma$$

The subsequent discussion establishes the fact that the decay takes place according to mode (2). The authors thank B. M. Pontekorvo for his interest in the work, M. I. Podgoretskiv for discussions, D. Nyak for help in calculations, and M. Kh. Anikina and P. I. Zhabin for taking part in the measurements. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 8 references: 2 Soviet, 5 American, and 1 Italian.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint
Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1960

Card 2/2

ANIKINA, M.Kh.; NEAGU, D.; OKONOV, Ye.O.; PETROV, N.I.; ROSANOVA,
A.M.; RUSAKOV, V.A.; SARANTSEVA, V.R., tekhn. red.

An experimental investigation of CP-invariance consequences
 K_2^0 decays. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi institut iadernykh issledo-
vaniy, 1961. p.8.

(No subject heading)

PETROV, N. I., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- "Reaction of positive
 π -mesons with nuclei of carbon and lithium." Dubna, 1961.
(Mos Order of Lenin and Order of Red Banner State U im M. V.
Lomonosov. Inst of Nuclear Phys) (KL, 8-61, 227)

NYAGU, D.V.; OKONOV, E.O.; PETROV, N.I.; ROZANOVA, A.M.; RUSAKOV, V.A.

Experimental verification of the $\Delta I = 1/2$ selection rule for
lepton decay of K-mesons. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 40 no.6:1618-
1624 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.
(Nuclear spin)
(Mesons—Decay)

DETROIT, V.I.

1004

S/016 528042 00 1071044
B*04/B*02

24.6700

AUTHORS.

Anikina M. Kh., Nyaga L. V., Okonov A. V., Razanova A. M., Rusakov V. A.

TITLE

Experimental investigation of some consequences of CP invariance in K^0 meson decays

PERIODICAL

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1974, no. 5, 12-14

TEXT: The application of CP invariance to the decay of neutral K mesons leads to three conditions: (1) The decay of a long-lived K -meson into two pions is forbidden; (2) in three particle lepton decays, the ratio between the probabilities of emission of negative and positive pions $R(K^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^- \bar{\nu}) = R(K^0 \rightarrow \pi^- \mu^+ \nu) = 1$; (3) the decay of a long-lived K -meson into three π -mesons, and the $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ decay, is about hundred times more probable than the relevant decay of a short-lived K -meson. At the proton synchrotron of the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research as much as 649 long-lived K^0 -meson decays were registered. Card 103

21004

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B 00,000

Experimental investigation of

the decay of K^0 particles in a magnetic field. Of the K^0 particles which decayed in the detector, the majority escaped at nearly 90 degrees to the direction of the magnetic field. The events were analyzed using the following kinematic criteria of two particle decay: (a) coplanarity of secondary particles with the direction of the decayed K^0 meson; (b) balance of transverse components of the momenta of decayed particles; (c) agreement between the measured momenta of secondary particles and the angle of emission. Among the K^0 decays, no decay into two charged particles was detected. This result evidences that the CP invariance is preserved. The equality between the probabilities of $K^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ and $K^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$ decays was not contradicted. Previous results of $K^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ decays are in agreement with the results of this experiment. Among the K^0 decays, no decay into two neutral particles was detected. L. I. Zinov'ev, head of the project, senior researcher, Chief Engineer N. I. Pirogov, senior engineer K. I. Myrskov, and the operators S. V. Pankov, I. N. Mal'kov, Y. N. Kulak, and I. I. Pankov.

Card 1

34004

S/O 6/62/042/00101/048

B/O 4/B102

Experimental investigation of

thanked for the synchrotron experiments, B. M. Panteleev for his interest, V. I. Veksler and V. P. Lazheikov for cooperation, and P. I. Zaslav, V. A. Smirnov, L. Filatova, and N. Kurilina for help in the measurements. There are 7 table and 10 references: 3 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: M. Bardon, K. Lande, L. Lederman, Ann. of Phys. 5, 16, 1958; F. Muller, O. Piccioni et al., Phys. Rev. Lett., 4, 418, 1960; D. Neagu, N. J. Petrov, A. M. Ransova, V. A. Rusakov, Phys. Rev. Lett., 5, 196; T. Lee, C. Yang, Phys. Rev., 119, 1410, 1960.

ASSOCIATION Ob'edinenyye institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED September 2, 1961

Card 3

34639

S/056, P2, 034, 001
P104/P104

246700

AUTHORS: Nysen, I. V., Kozlov, I. I., Petrov, A. I., Kozlov, A. I.,
Bukharov, V. A.

TITLE: Production of hyperons in fast K^+ meson + Pt nucleus
interactions

DESCRIPTOR: Shallow experimental data to be used, fitted, and
1967, 445, 416

TEXT: The production of hyperons by K^+ mesons from the reaction $K^+ + p \rightarrow \Lambda^0 + p$ or $\Lambda^0 + n$ was studied with the aid of a cloud chamber. Out of 410 K^+ events, 10 hyperons were registered. The proton were selected visually. The mean mass of the registered particles was 1116 ± 4 Mev which agrees well with the Λ^0 hyperon mass. The mean energy of the registered Λ^0 hyperons was 40 Mev. All the events were attributed to the decay $\Lambda^0 \rightarrow p + \pi^-$. The estimate production cross section of Λ^0 hyperons on Pt nuclei is 1.0 ± 0.3 mb. The low number of registered hyperons observed is due to the strong absorption inside the Pt nucleus. It is a first trial.

PETROV, N.K.

Improvements of the engine oil pump for heavy maintenance and repair. (K) (P) (S) (T) (U) (V) (W) (X) (Y) (Z) (AA) (AB) (AC) (AD) (AE) (AF) (AG) (AH) (AI) (AJ) (AK) (AL) (AM) (AN) (AO) (AP) (AQ) (AR) (AS) (AT) (AU) (AV) (AW) (AX) (AY) (AZ) (BA) (BB) (BC) (BD) (BE) (BF) (BG) (BH) (BI) (BJ) (BK) (BL) (BM) (BN) (BO) (BP) (BQ) (BR) (BS) (BT) (BU) (BV) (BW) (BX) (BY) (BZ) (CA) (CB) (CC) (CD) (CE) (CF) (CG) (CH) (CI) (CJ) (CK) (CL) (CM) (CN) (CO) (CP) (CQ) (CR) (CS) (CT) (CU) (CV) (CW) (CX) (CY) (CZ) (DA) (DB) (DC) (DD) (DE) (DF) (DG) (DH) (DI) (DJ) (DK) (DL) (DM) (DN) (DO) (DP) (DQ) (DR) (DS) (DT) (DU) (DV) (DW) (DX) (DY) (DZ) (EA) (EB) (EC) (ED) (EE) (EF) (EG) (EH) (EI) (EJ) (EK) (EL) (EM) (EN) (EO) (EP) (EQ) (ER) (ES) (ET) (EU) (EV) (EW) (EX) (EY) (EZ) (FA) (FB) (FC) (FD) (FE) (FF) (FG) (FH) (FI) (FJ) (FK) (FL) (FM) (FN) (FO) (FP) (FQ) (FR) (FS) (FT) (FU) (FV) (FW) (FX) (FY) (FZ) (GA) (GB) (GC) (GD) (GE) (GF) (GG) (GH) (GI) (GJ) (GK) (GL) (GM) (GN) (GO) (GP) (GQ) (GR) (GS) (GT) (GU) (GV) (GW) (GX) (GY) (GZ) (HA) (HB) (HC) (HD) (HE) (HF) (HG) (HH) (HI) (HJ) (HK) (HL) (HM) (HN) (HO) (HP) (HQ) (HR) (HS) (HT) (HU) (HV) (HW) (HX) (HY) (HZ) (IA) (IB) (IC) (ID) (IE) (IF) (IG) (IH) (II) (IJ) (IK) (IL) (IM) (IN) (IO) (IP) (IQ) (IR) (IS) (IT) (IU) (IV) (IW) (IX) (IY) (IZ) (JA) (JB) (JC) (JD) (JE) (JF) (JG) (JH) (JI) (JJ) (JK) (JL) (JM) (JN) (JO) (JP) (JQ) (JR) (JS) (JT) (JU) (JV) (JW) (JX) (JY) (JZ) (KA) (KB) (KC) (KD) (KE) (KF) (KG) (KH) (KI) (KJ) (KK) (KL) (KM) (KN) (KO) (KP) (KQ) (KR) (KS) (KT) (KU) (KV) (KW) (KX) (KY) (KZ) (LA) (LB) (LC) (LD) (LE) (LF) (LG) (LH) (LI) (LJ) (LK) (LL) (LM) (LN) (LO) (LP) (LQ) (LR) (LS) (LT) (LU) (LV) (LW) (LX) (LY) (LZ) (MA) (MB) (MC) (MD) (ME) (MF) (MG) (MH) (MI) (MJ) (MK) (ML) (MM) (MN) (MO) (MP) (MQ) (MR) (MS) (MT) (MU) (MV) (MW) (MX) (MY) (MZ) (NA) (NB) (NC) (ND) (NE) (NF) (NG) (NH) (NI) (NJ) (NK) (NL) (NM) (NN) (NO) (NP) (NQ) (NR) (NS) (NT) (NU) (NV) (NW) (NX) (NY) (NZ) (OA) (OB) (OC) (OD) (OE) (OF) (OG) (OH) (OI) (OJ) (OK) (OL) (OM) (ON) (OO) (OP) (OQ) (OR) (OS) (OT) (OU) (OV) (OW) (OX) (OY) (OZ) (PA) (PB) (PC) (PD) (PE) (PF) (PG) (PH) (PI) (PJ) (PK) (PL) (PM) (PN) (PO) (PP) (PQ) (PR) (PS) (PT) (PU) (PV) (PW) (PX) (PY) (PZ) (QA) (QB) (QC) (QD) (QE) (QF) (QG) (QH) (QI) (QJ) (QK) (QL) (QM) (QN) (QO) (QP) (QQ) (QR) (QS) (QT) (QU) (QV) (QW) (QX) (QY) (QZ) (RA) (RB) (RC) (RD) (RE) (RF) (RG) (RH) (RI) (RJ) (RK) (RL) (RM) (RN) (RO) (RP) (RQ) (RR) (RS) (RT) (RU) (RV) (RW) (RX) (RY) (RZ) (SA) (SB) (SC) (SD) (SE) (SF) (SG) (SH) (SI) (SJ) (SK) (SL) (SM) (SN) (SO) (SP) (SQ) (SR) (SS) (ST) (SU) (SV) (SW) (SX) (SY) (SZ) (TA) (TB) (TC) (TD) (TE) (TF) (TG) (TH) (TI) (TJ) (TK) (TL) (TM) (TN) (TO) (TP) (TQ) (TR) (TS) (TT) (TU) (TV) (TW) (TX) (TY) (TZ) (UA) (UB) (UC) (UD) (UE) (UF) (UG) (UH) (UI) (UJ) (UK) (UL) (UM) (UN) (UO) (UP) (UQ) (UR) (US) (UT) (UU) (UV) (UW) (UX) (UY) (UZ) (VA) (VB) (VC) (VD) (VE) (VF) (VG) (VH) (VI) (VJ) (VK) (VL) (VM) (VN) (VO) (VP) (VQ) (VR) (VS) (VT) (VU) (VV) (VW) (VX) (VY) (VZ) (WA) (WB) (WC) (WD) (WE) (WF) (WG) (WH) (WI) (WJ) (WK) (WL) (WM) (WN) (WO) (WP) (WQ) (WR) (WS) (WT) (WU) (WV) (WW) (WX) (WY) (WZ) (XA) (XB) (XC) (XD) (XE) (XF) (XG) (XH) (XI) (XJ) (XK) (XL) (XM) (XN) (XO) (XP) (XQ) (XR) (XS) (XT) (XU) (XV) (XW) (XX) (XY) (XZ) (YA) (YB) (YC) (YD) (YE) (YF) (YG) (YH) (YI) (YJ) (YK) (YL) (YM) (YN) (YO) (YP) (YQ) (YR) (YS) (YT) (YU) (YV) (YW) (YX) (YZ) (ZA) (ZB) (ZC) (ZD) (ZE) (ZF) (ZG) (ZH) (ZI) (ZJ) (ZK) (ZL) (ZM) (ZN) (ZO) (ZP) (ZQ) (ZR) (ZS) (ZT) (ZU) (ZV) (ZW) (ZX) (ZY) (ZZ)

1. Nachal'nik prievoy tekhnicheskoy sluzhby i No.131,stantsiya 1.1. by Vostochno-sibirskiy yuzh.

ANIKINA, M.Kh.; GOGITIDZE, O.N.; ZHURAVLEVA, M.S.; KOZLOV, A.A.;
KOTLYAREVSKIY, D.M.; MANDZHAVIDZE, Z.Sh.; MESTVIRISHVILI, A.N.;
NYAGU, D.; OKONOV, E.O.; PETROV, N.I.; ROZANOVA, A.M.;
RUSAKOV, V.A.; TAKHTAMYSHEV, G.G.; CHKHAIDZE, L.V.; U Tszun-fan'
[Wu Tsung-fan]; TSERELOV, A.A.

Observation of $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^- + \pi^0$ decays. Zhur. eksp. i
teor. fiz. 45 no.3:469-473 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy i Institut
fiziki AN Gruzinskoy SSR.

(Photography, Particle track) (Mesons)

ACCESSION NR: AP4012523

S/0056/64/046/001/0059/0056

AUTHORS: Anikina, M. Kh.; Zhuravleva, M. S.; Kotlyarevskiy, D. M.; Mandzhavidze, Z. Sh; Mestvirishvili, A. N.; Nyagu, D. V.; Okonov, E. O.; Petrov, N. I.; Rusakov, V. A.; Takhtamy*shev, G. G.; Chkhaidze, L. V.; ~~Wu~~, Tsung-fan

TITLE: Estimate of the relative possibility of the $K_2^0 \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiz., v. 46, no. 1, 1964, 59-66

TOPIC TAGS: K_2 decay, Dalitz pair, neutral kaon decay, CP invariance, selection rules, V sup 0 event, ionization selection rule

ABSTRACT: Continuing an earlier investigation (D. V. Nyagu, E. O. Okonov, N. I. Petrov, A. M. Rozanova, and V. A. Rusakov, ZhETF v. 40, 1618, 1961), the authors registered the $K_2^0 \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay by the Dalitz pairs observed in a one-meter cloud chamber placed in a beam of neutral particles from a proton synchrotron, using an experimental

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4012523

setup described earlier (ZhETF v. 45, 469, 1963). Applying more stringent selection rules, they found the ratio of the probability of the $K_2^0 \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay to the probability of all K_2^0 meson decays to be (0.24 ± 0.08) . "We thank the proton synchrotron crew, whose precise work enabled us to set up the project. We are deeply grateful to B. M. Pontecorvo who called attention to the possibility of investigating $K_2^0 \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ decay by means of Dalitz pairs and for numerous discussions. We are grateful to E. L. Andronikashvili, V. I. Veksler, and V. P. Dzhelepov for collaboration, and also to the group of laboratory assistants and particularly student Yu. Luksty'n'sh of Riga University for participating in the measurements." Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 formula, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinenny*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research); Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4012523

(Physics Institute, AN GruzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Jul63

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP6015706

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0107/0107

INVENTOR: Petrov, N. I..

ORG: None

TITLE: A device for generating pulses with a duration proportional to the square of the input pulse repetition frequency. Class 42, No. 181395

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 107

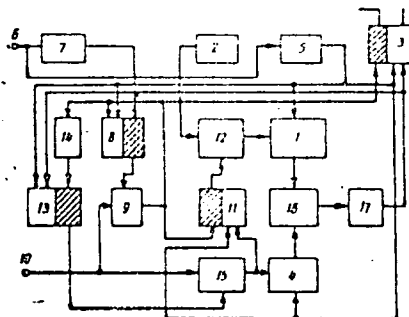
TOPIC TAGS: pulse generator, flip flop circuit, pulse recurrence

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for generating pulses with a duration proportional to the square of the input pulse repetition frequency. The unit contains an auxiliary generator, two counters and a comparison circuit. The frequency range is expanded by connecting the input of the first counter through a diode to the auxiliary generator, while the input of the second counter is connected through another diode to the input of the pulse generator. The control inputs of the diodes are connected to the outputs of two flip-flops with set terminals connected to a circuit for isolating the first pulse. The set terminal of the flip-flop which shapes the output pulse is connected to the output of the circuit for isolation of the first pulse, while the reset terminal of this flip-flop is connected to the comparison circuit tied to the counters.

Card 1/2

UDC: 681.142.07

ACC NR: AP6015706



1 and 4—counters; 2—generator; 3, 8, 11 and 13—flip-flops; 5 and 17—amplifiers; 6—start pulse input; 7—univibrator; 9, 12, 15—diodes; 10—input; 14—delay; 16—comparison circuit

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 21Apr65

Card 2/2

PETROV, N. I.; PANKRASHOV, A. I., red.

[Petrozavodsk Housing Construction Combine] Petrozavodsk, Karelii
domostroitel'nyi kombinat. Petrozavodsk, Karelii
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 38 p.

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye sostoyeniye bazazhnykh
obrabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti. Kareliiskoye
pravleniye.

SOV/113-58-11-5/16

AUTHORS: Khanin, N.S., Petrov, N.I., Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Turbosupercharging of Compression Ignition Automobile Engines (Turbonadduv avtomobil'nykh dvigateley s vosplameneniyem ot szhatiya)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 11, pp 17 - 21, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article discusses the advantages of turbosupercharging for diesel and other automobile engines. The indices of mostly 4-cycle serial automobile engines with radial turbo-superchargers of American, English, and West-German make are tabulated (table 1) and critically examined. Experiments conducted by NAMI confirmed similar investigations by the West German firm of MAN that the maximum capacity of the MAN engines with turbosupercharging can be increased by 40% as compared with the basic engines. In conclusion, the authors state that turbosupercharging is one of the promising means to increase the specific capacity of automobile diesel engines with a simultaneous increase in economy. The appli-

Card 1/2

The Turbosupercharging of Compression Ignition Automobile Engines SOV/113-58-11-5/16

cation of turbosupercharging in automobile engines entails several specific design problems which call for scientific research and experimental designing work. There are 2 diagrams, 3 graphs, 1 table, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: NAMI

1. Automobile industry--USSR 2. Deisel engines 3. Turbosupercharges---Performance

Card 2/2

PETROV, N.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; TYAPKIN, B.G., redaktor izdatel'stva; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Large capacity excavator buckets; a collection of designs] Ekskavatornye kovshi uvelichennoi emkosti; al'bom chertezhei. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1955. 112 p. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii i mekhanizatsii stroitel'stva.
(Excavating machinery)

PETROV, N. A.

"Study of Some Questions on Mechanization of Repair Works on the Facades of City Residential Buildings." Sub 27 Feb 51, Academy of Communal Economy imeni K. D. Pavlov

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 48 , 9 May 55

PETROV, Nikolay Mitrofanovich; GANTMAN, Vladimir Bentsianovich; BYKOVA,
Yuliya Nikolayevna; VORONETS, V.S., otv.red.; SMIRNOV, L.V.,
red.izd-va; SIKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Operator of tower cranes] Mashinist boshennykh kranov.
Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1959. 183 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, Nikolay Pavlovich, dotsent; SHAGINOV, Dmitriy Luk'yanovich, dotsent; PETROV, Nikolay Mitrofanovich, dotsent. Prinimal uchastiye POPOV, N.N., dotsent. DOMBROVSKIY, N.G., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; BELOV, B.A., inzh., nauchnyy red.; REYSH, A.K., inzh., nauchnyy red.; UDOD, V.Ye., red.izd-va; NAUMOVA, G.D., tekhn.red.

[Building machinery; album of drawings] Stroitel'nye mashiny; al'bom chertezhei. Pod red. N.G.Dombrovskogo. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit. materialam, 1960. 5 p. 294 p. of diagrs. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Kafedra "Stroitel'nye mashiny" Moskovskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta imeni V.V.Kuybysheva (for Vorontsov-Vel'yaminov, Shaginov, Petrov). 2. Voenno-transportnaya akademiya (for Popov).

(Building machinery)

PETROV, Nikolay Mitrofanovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; DOMBROVSKIY, N.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; ZALENSKIY, V.S., inzh., nauchnyy red.; KOGOSHCH, I.L., red. izd-va; RUDAKOVA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Building and road machinery] Stroitel'nye i dorozhnye mashiny. Pod obshchei red. N.G.Dombrovskogo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit.i stroit.materialam, 1961. 366 p.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Building machinery)

(Road machinery)

ZEN'KOV, I.S., prof.; PETROV, N.M.; KOTOVICH, B.M., dots.;
GAL'PERIN, M.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; ZEN'KOV, I.S.,
prof., red.; TITOVA, B.V., red.

[Main trends in the mechanization and automation of
the construction industry; introductory lecture for
students in the construction and mechanics course.
of the All-Union Engineering and Construction Cor-
respondence Institute] Osnovnye napravleniia v mekha-
nizatsii i avtomatizatsii stroitel'stva; vvodnaia
leksiia dlia studentov stroitel'nykh i mekhanicheskikh
spetsial'nostei VZISI, 1961. 23 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy
institut.

11302-00

ACC NR: AP6019G22

singularities, approximate solutions are found in which one or both of the unphysical singularities are neglected. The results, together with those obtained by different authors using different methods, are presented as curves giving the magnetic dipole photodisintegration cross section as a function of energy. The effect of the unphysical singularity associated with the finite range of nuclear forces in the singlet (triplet) state is to increase (decrease) the cross section; the cross section calculated by omitting both of the unphysical singularities is very close to that calculated by taking both of them into account. The author thanks A.G.Sitenko and V.F.Kharchenko for valuable advice and discussions. Orig. art. has: 18 formulas and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20

SUBM DATE: 00

ORIG. REF: 003

OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

PETROV, N.M. [Petrov, M.M.]

Dispersion theory of magnetic dipole proton disintegration
of the deuteron. Ukr.fiz.zhur. 10 no.10:1045-1070 1964.
(RIL 19:1)

1. Institut fiziki AN Ukr.SSR, Kiev. Submitted December 15,
1964.

REBROV, A.S., inzh. [deceased]; USPENSKIY, V.F., inzh.; PLESHKOV,
D.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; BELEN'KIY, V.I., inzh.;
BERNADSKIY, G.I., inzh.; VALUTSKIY, I.I., inzh.; BAZANOV,
A.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOGAN, I.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk;
KATNER, A.I.; VOROB'YEV, A.A., inzh.; BAUNAI, V.A., kand.
tekhn. nauk; NOSENKO, N.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; FOKIN,
M.V., inzh. [deceased]; VINOGRADOV, G.V., inzh.; GUSAKOV,
K.A., inzh.; SUDAKOVICH, D.I., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye:
SIGAL', Ya.Ye., inzh.; TITOV, M.A., inzh.; OGIEVICH, V.Ya.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; ZIMIN, F.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
LAFIN, F.A., inzh., retsenzent; PETROV, K.M., kand. tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; RYAKHIN, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsen-
zent; KHOLIN, N.A., inzh., retsenzent

[Construction machinery; a reference manual] Stroitel'nye
mashiny; spravochnik. Izd. 3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Ma-
shinostroenie, 1965. 788 p. (MIRA 18:6)

PETROV, N.M., assistant

Clinical picture of the blood in present-day typhus fever. Zdrav.
Belor. 6 no. 5:22-23 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney vzroslykh Leningradskogo
pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TYPHUS FEVER) (BLOOD--EXAMINATION)

SHELEPIN, M.N. ; PETROV, N.N.

Semiautomatic control stations in oil fields. Neftianik 1 no.9:31
S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Neftepromyslovogo upravleniya Malgobekneft' for Shelepin). 2. Glavnyy energetick Neftepromyslovogo upravleniya Malgobekneft' (for Petrov).
(Oil fields--Equipment and supplies) (Automatic control)

BATANOV, G.M.; PETROV, N.N.

Emission of electrons from glass induced by helium and argon ions.
Fiz.tver.tela 1 no.12:1856-1858 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Politekhnikheskiy institut im. M.I.Kalinina, Leningrad.
(Electrons) (Glass)

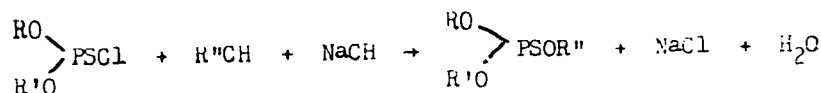
PETROVA, N. I.

AUTHORS: Mandel'baum, Ya, A., Mel'nikov, N. N., Petrova, N. I. 77-2-L2/61

TITLE: From the field of the Organic Insecticides and Fungicides (Iz oblasti organicheskikh insektofungitsidov)
XXXII. The Synthesis of Some Mixed Ethers of Thiophosphoric Acid
(XXXII. Sintez nekotorykh smeshannykh efirov tiofosfornoj kisloty).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 2, pp. 479-480 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The reaction between mixed dialkylchlorothiophosphate and methanol, ethanol resp. was investigated in the presence of caustic soda. It is found that the corresponding trialkylthiophosphates are obtained with good yields (70-94%) in the reaction. The reaction can schematically be represented as follows:



The major part of the compounds obtained have hitherto not yet been mentioned in technical literature. The specific properties of the obtained compounds as well as the preparator process are given. There are 1 table, and 3 Slavic references.

Card 1/2

Organic Insecticides and Fungicides

72-2-42/64

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Institute for Fertilizers, Insecticides and Fungicides
(Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungitsidam).

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

PETROV, N.N., kand.ekon.nauk, dotsent.

Using statistical accounting in analysing efficiency of new
machinery in construction. Trudy MIEI no.9:285-292 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Building machinery)

PETROV, N.N.

The 2K45-type edge-chamfering machine. Biol.tekh.-ekon.inform.
no.11:36-37 ' 58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Machine tools)

PETROV, N.N.

The 2K-93 pipe-cutting machine. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.10:33-34
'60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Pipe cutting)

AUTHOR: Petrov, N. N.

TITLE: The 2K64 Pipe-Cutting Machine ¹⁴

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, 1961, No. 11, pp. 23-25

TEXT: In 1960 the Kramatorskiy zavod tyazhelykh stankov (Kramatorsk Plant of Heavy Machine Tools) built the model 2K64 pipe-cutting machine, designed by the Osoboye konstruktorskoye byuro (Special Design Office) No. 3 of the Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallorazhivnykh stankov (Experimental Scientific Research Institute of Metal Cutting Tools). The machine will be incorporated in the line of the electric pipe-welding mill for the continuous production of pipes from steel strips (low-carbon and low-alloyed steel). The machine is cutting off pipings of certain lengths with the aid of either three disk blades (for pipes of circular cross-section) or a special cutting-off head with friction saw (for profile pipes). The cutting heads have a reciprocating motion since cutting is carried out while the pipes are moving. The illustration shows the design of the pipe-cutting machine.

Card 1/3

The 2K64 Pipe-Cutting Machine

3/12/87 1/10 1/1
K11/15

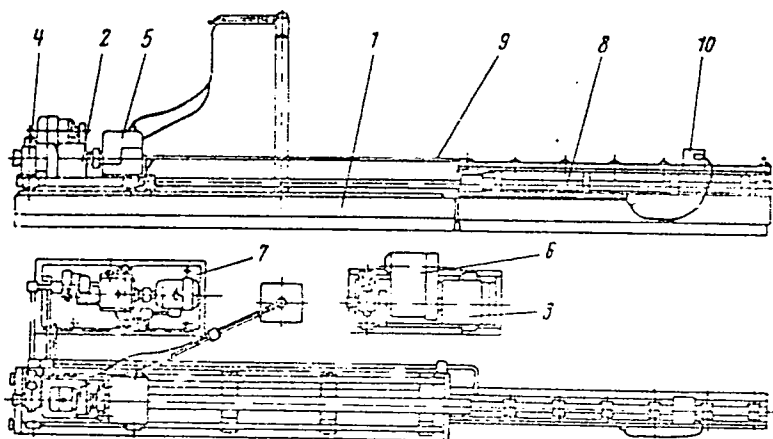


Figure
1 - machine bed; 2 - cutting-off head; 3 - cutting head; 4 - clamping device; 5 - oil tank; 6 - frame, carrying the profile pipe; 7 - profile pipe; 8 - cutting head; 9 - cutting head; 10 - cutting head.

The travel of the cutting head is synchronized with the pipe welding head. The cutting-off head is

tion of the terminal switch determines the length of pipe being cut. The machine is operated from a control panel. Compared to the existing machines, the 2K64

Card 2/3

The 2K64 Pipe-Cutting Machine

2/19/78 / 2/19/78
A.G. / A.G.

the author claims the following advantages of the 2K64 pipe-cutting machine. The efficiency was doubled, while deviations from the fixed pipe length were reduced, the travel stroke of the cutting-off heads, depending on the diameter, wall thickness and traveling speed of the pipes, is adjusted automatically. The following technical specifications are given: diameter of pipes being cut - 10-76 mm, wall thickness of pipes - 0.8 - 3 mm, maximum number of cuts - 6 per minute, spindle rpm of cutting head for circular pipes - 290 - 510; spindle rpm of cutting head for profile pipes - 3,420, diameter of friction disk - 550 mm, maximum travel stroke of cutting-off head - 4,420 mm, total power of electromotors - 40 kw, overall dimensions: length x width x height - 11,730 x 3,190 x 3,000 mm, weight (including electric equipment) - 11.6 tons. There is one figure.

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L 36319-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) AT/WW/JD/HW/JG

ACC NR: AP6015787

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/005/0868/0869

AUTHOR: Dorozhkin, A. A.; Petrov, N. N.ORG: Leningrad Polytechnic Institute im. M.I.Kalinin (Leningradskiy politehnicheskii institut)21
TITLE: Dependence of the ion-electron emission of some metals on the hydrogen pressure
Report, Twelfth All-Union Conference on the Physical Bases of Cathode Electronics held
in Leningrad 22-26 October 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 5, 1966, 868-869

TOPIC TAGS: electron emission, ion bombardment, hydrogen ion, gas pressure, copper, nickel, molybdenum

27 27
ABSTRACT: The electron emission due to bombardment with 8.4 keV H_2^+ ions of Mo, Ni, and Cu has been measured at room temperature and 1100° K, and at H_2 pressures from 10^{-6} to 0.3 mm Hg. The residual gas pressure did not exceed 3×10^{-8} mm Hg. The H_2^+ ion beam was produced with the aid of a gas discharge ion source and a magnetic mass monochrometer described elsewhere by the authors (Zh. Tekhn. fiz., 33, 350 (1963)). The metals were subjected to a preliminary high temperature anneal. The electron emission of Mo was found to be independent of the H_2^+ pressure at both investigated temperatures. The emission of Ni and Cu was independent of pressure at pressures below about 0.01 mm

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L 36319-66

ACC NR: AP6015787

2

Fig. At room temperature the emission of Ni was independent of pressure at all pressures investigated, and at 1100° K it decreased to 65% of its high vacuum value at 0.3 mm Hg. At room temperature the emission of Cu Increased to 230% of its high vacuum value at 0.3 mm Hg, and at 1100° K it decreased to 60% of its high vacuum value at 0.3 mm Hg. It is suggested that the temperature dependence of the ion-induced electron emission is associated with the character of the chemisorption of H₂ onto the metal surface. The authors thank M.A.Yeremeyev for his interest. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 001/

OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

L 36322-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EFW(t)/ETI IJP(c) G3/AT/JD/JG
 ACC NR: AP6013792 (R, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/005/0834/0369

AUTHOR: Abroyan, I. A.; Yeremeyev, M. A.; Petrov, N. N.

ORG: Leningrad Polytechnic Institute im M. I. Kalinin (Leningradskiy politekhnicheskii institut)

TITLE: Induced conductivity and secondary emission of semiconductors and dielectrics under positive ion bombardment /Report, Twelfth All-Union Conference on the Physical Basis of Cathode Electronics held in Leningrad 22-26 October 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 5, 1966, 884-889

TOPIC TAGS: alkali halide, single crystal, germanium, secondary electron emission, electric conductivity, ion bombardment

ABSTRACT: The authors review the results of investigations conducted in the Ion Processes Laboratory of the Electronics Department of the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute concerning electron emission under ion bombardment of alkali halide and germanium single crystals and conductivity induced in germanium crystals by ion bombardment. For fixed energy of incident atomic ions the secondary emission coefficient of an alkali halide crystal decreased with increasing ion mass; the coefficient for 0.6 keV Li^+ ions incident on the (100) face of an NaCl crystal was 2, and for 0.6 keV Ar^+ ions the secondary emission coefficient was 0.7. The secondary emission coefficients at 0.6 keV incident ion energy for H^+ , H_2^+ , and H_3^+ ions were approximately equal, but

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L 36322-66

ACC NR: APG015792

at 10 keV the secondary emission coefficients for hydrogen molecular ions were greater than for protons, and the data were not compatible with the hypothesis that the molecular ion dissociates in the first collision. The secondary emission coefficient decreased with increasing temperature of the crystal; this is ascribed to scattering of electrons on their way to the crystal surface by phonons. Measurements were made at incident ion energies down to 10 eV. Different ions behaved very differently at very low energies; for some ions (He^+ and Ne^+ on alkali halide crystals) the secondary emission coefficient remained finite at the very lowest energies, whereas for other ions there was a threshold energy below which secondary emission did not occur. The conductivity induced in germanium crystals by a unit flux of bombarding ions increased with increasing ions energy and decreased with increasing ion mass. From a comparison of the conductivity induced by ion bombardment with that induced by electron bombardment it was estimated that a 100 eV K^+ ion incident on germanium gives rise to about 6 electron-hole pairs. When the incident ion energy was equal to the threshold value of P. Seitz (Disc. Faraday Soc., 5, 271 (1949)), at least 30 % of the energy of incident H^+ ions and 5 % of the energy of K^+ ions was expended in inelastic collisions. The induced conductivity was maximum and the secondary emission coefficient was minimum when the ions were incident in one of the "transparent" directions $[110]$, $[111]$, and $[112]$. From a comparison of the induced conductivity and secondary emission coefficients of germanium for electron and K^+ ion bombardment, it was estimated that only one in several thousand of excited electrons escapes from the crystal. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 7 figures, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 005/

OTH REF: 001

Cerd 2/2

L 36323-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWF(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) AT/WH/JD/JG
 ACC NR: AP6015793 (A.N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/005/0890/0891

AUTHOR: Makarov, V. V.; Petrov, N. N.

ORG: Leningrad Polytechnic Institute Im. M.I. Kalinin (Leningradskiy politehnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Penetration of 2 to 11 keV lithium ions into silicon carbide single crystals
 /Report, Twelfth All-Union Conference on the Physical Bases of Cathode Electronics
 held in Leningrad 22-26 October 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 5, 1966, 890-891

TOPIC TAGS: cathodoluminescence, ion beam, radiation damage, lithium, silicon carbide,
 single crystal

ABSTRACT: The cathodoluminescence of SiC single crystals (α modification) previously
 bombarded with 2-11 keV Li^+ ions has been investigated in order to determine the pene-
 tration depth of the ions. Plates cut parallel to the (0001) faces were bombarded
 with monoenergetic Li^+ ions (dose, 10^{16} ions/cm²), and the intensity of the 5200 Å
 cathodoluminescence of each plate was subsequently determined at 77° K as a function
 of the energy of the exciting electrons. Luminescence was observed only when the
 electron energy exceeded a threshold value which depended on the energy of the ions
 with which the crystal had previously been bombarded. It was assumed that the pene-
 tration depth of the bombarding ions was equal to that of electrons having the thresh-

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ACC NR: AP6015793

old energy. To convert the cathodoluminescence thresholds to ion penetration depths, it is necessary to know the penetration depths of electrons of different energies. As electron penetration data are lacking for SiC, the data of A.Ya.Vyrishin and A.F. Matkov (Zh. tekhn. fiz., 28, 740 (1958)) for Si were used instead. The penetration depth in Å of a Li^+ ion with an energy of 5 keV was found to be $35.0E^{0.77}$. These penetration depths are several times greater than those found by McCargo, F.Brown, and A.I.Davies (Canad. J.Chem. 41, 2309 (1963)) for penetration of Na^+ ions into Al, and are very close to those found by J.Young (J.Appl. Phys., 27, 1 (1956)) for penetration of H^+ and He^+ ions into Al. The authors thank M.A.Yeremeyev for valuable discussions and M.B.Reyfman for providing the SiC crystals. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 004/

OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

PETROV, N. I. ... zootekhnika-pensioner

... Nikolayevich Kuloshov, 1844-1936; centennial of the Timiriazev
Agricultural Academy. Veterinariia 42 no.7:113-115 J1 '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

FOR THE DIRECTOR, N.W.

1. The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the [redacted] and [redacted] and is being furnished to you for your information. The information is being furnished to you in confidence and is not to be released to the public or other personnel without your approval.

1. The first of these is the

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СЕРГОВ, Н.Н.

Necessary conditions of the continuity of solution, depending on
the parameter, for certain classes of equations. Vest. 187, no. 1:
42-53, 1965.

(U.S.S.R.)

L 12918-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPA(w)-2/EEC(t)/T/EWP(b)/EWA(s)-2
 Pab-10/Pr-4/Pt-10 IJP(c) JD/WW/JG ASD(t)-2/BSD/AS(mp)-2/AFWL/ASD(p)-3/
 ASD(a)-5/ASD(d)/ASD(m)-3/SSD/SSD(gg)/ESD(t)
 ACCESSION NR: AP4045282

S/0048/64/028/009/1418/1422

AUTHOR: Makarov, V.V.; Petrov, N.N.

TITLE: Effect of ion bombardment on the secondary emission of metals Report,
 Tenth Conference on Cathode Electronics held in Kiev, 11-18 Nov 1963

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izvestiya, Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.9, 1964, 1418-1422

TOPIC TAGS: ion bombardment, secondary emission, ion emission, electron emission,
 tungsten, potassium, cesium

ABSTRACT: The emission of secondary ions and electrons by a tungsten target bom-
 barded with 1 to 11 keV K^+ or Cs^+ ions was measured, and its dependence on the du-
 ration of the bombardment and the temperature of the target was investigated in or-
 der to determine the influence on secondary emission of adsorbed ions and ions that
 have penetrated into the target. The beam from the ion source was purged of neutral
 particles by double electrostatic deflection before being accelerated to the final
 energy, and was incident on the target at 45° . The secondary particles were collec-
 ted in all directions and could be distinguished with respect to the sign of their
 charge and to some extent with respect to energy by means of a grid and appropriate

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1 12918-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045292

retarding fields. The secondary emission of a fresh target was determined at temperatures above 1400°K. Before each series of measurements the target was heated at 2200°K and flashed to 2500°K, and before each measurement (which was made as rapidly as possible) the target was reflashd to 2000°K. Measurements made under these conditions were reproducible. The secondary electron emission was found to increase linearly with the energy of the incident ions for energies greater than about 3 keV. The secondary ions were found to contain a greater proportion of relatively high energy ions at moderate incident ion energies (about 2 keV) than at higher energies. This effect was more marked for K⁺ than for Cs⁺ ions. When the target was bombarded continuously (5×10^{-8} A on an 0.2 cm² area) the secondary ion emission ratio increased with time until, after long continued bombardment (of the order of 10 min, depending on circumstances), it reached a large steady value (90%) independent of the beam energy. Under some conditions the secondary emission decreased during the first few tens of seconds of bombardment and passed through a minimum before beginning to rise. When the beam was cut off after long continued bombardment the secondary current did not drop at once to zero, but fell to some finite value, from which it subsequently decreased with time. Under some conditions the following "flare-up" phenomenon was observed: when the beam was cut off the ion current would first drop and then rise for a few seconds and pass through a maximum.

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L 12518-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045292

2

before dying slowly away. It was found that a cold target emitted a greater proportion of low energy secondary ions after long continued bombardment than when it was fresh. The results are discussed in terms of diffusion of adsorbed ions to the surface of the target and the influence of adsorbed ions on the target work function. "The authors are deeply grateful to M.A. Yermeyev for his interest and valuable remarks." Orig.art.has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: OO

ENCL: OO

SUB CODE: NP, EM

NR REF SOV: 014

OTHER: 004

1/1

Mark, N. H.

continuity of the ... different ...
dependence on the parameter. West. Ind. J. 1980, 12: 130-131.

PLISS, Viktor Aleksandrovich; [R] N. N., red.

Nonlocal problems in the theory of oscillations. Ne-
lokal'nye problemy teorii kolebaniy. Moskva, izd-vo
"Nauka," 1974. 307 p. (Mir 17:1)

PETROV, N. N. (Leningrad)

"On a case of existence of the periodic solution"

Report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

L 25111-65 / EFA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPP(n)-2/ENP(b)/ENP(t) Pt-10/Pu-1 IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5003422

S/0181/65/007/001/0118/0122

AUTHORS: Dorozhkin, A. A.; Petrov, N. N.

TITLE: Potential extraction of electrons from tungsten and molybdenum by mercury ions

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 1, 1965, 118-122

TOPIC TAGS: tungsten, molybdenum, electron emission, potential emission, temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to determine the ion-electron emission induced from tungsten and molybdenum by positive singly-charged mercury ions over a wide target temperature range. The mercury ions had energies from 500 to 2800 eV, and the measurement procedure was that described by one of the authors elsewhere (Petrov, FTT v. 2, 949, 1960). A monokinetic ion beam, periodically modulated in intensity with a specified frequency, was di-

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L 25114-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003422

ected to the target. A tank circuit tuned to the same frequency served as a load for the measured currents of primary and secondary particles. A block diagram of the test setup is shown in Fig. 1 of the enclosure. The system made it possible to measure the primary current of the particle bombarding the target, the current in the collector circuit (secondary particle current), and the current in the circuit of a screen located behind the target to control the ions striking it. A vacuum of not less than $2-3 \times 10^{-7}$ mm Hg was maintained. The results show that only potential extraction of the electrons is produced by the bombarding ions in pure tungsten and molybdenum targets; this extraction depends noticeably on the temperature of the metal. Neither kinetic nor potential extraction of the electrons from tungsten by Ar^+ ions with energy from 0.5 to 8 keV depends on the temperature over the entire range from 300 to 2100K. The data obtained are discussed from the point of view of a two-stage extraction of the electron, consisting of resonant neutralization with a subsequent de-excitation by means of the Auger

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2/4

1 25114-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003422

effect. "The authors thank Professor M. A. Yeremeyev for continuous interest in the work and for advice, and to student M. S. Lekakh for technical help." Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. M. I. Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 27Jun64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NF, EM

NR REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 005

Card

3/4

PETROV, N.N.; DOROZHNIK, A.A.

Emission of electrons from tungsten by some positive ions. Fiz.
tver. tela 3 no.1:53-60 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3;

1. Politekhniicheskiy institut im. M.I.Kalinina, Leningrad.
(Electron emission) (Tungsten)

BABCHIN, I.S., prof.; BABANOVA, A.G., doktor med. nauk; BLOKHIN, N.N., prof.; BONDARCHUK, A.V., prof.; GAL'PERIN, M.D., prof.; GOL'DSHTEYN, L.M., prof.[deceased]; DYMARSKIY, L.Yu., kand. med. nauk; KARPOV, N.A., prof.; KOYRO, M.A., nauchn. sotr.; LARIONOV, L.F., prof.; LITVINOVA, Ye.V., kand. med. nauk; MEL'NIKOV, R.A., kand. med. nauk; NECHAYEVA, I.D., doktor med. nauk; PETROV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, prof.; PETROV, Yu.V., kand. med. nauk; RAKOV, A.I., prof.; ROGOVENKO, S.S., kand. med. nauk; SENDUL'SKIY, I.Ya., prof.; SEREBROV, A.I., prof.; SMIRNOVA, I.N., kand. med. nauk; TAL'MAN, I.M., prof.; TOBILEVICH, V.P., prof.; TRUKHALEV, A.I., kand. med. nauk; Kholdin, Semen Abramovich, prof.; CHEKHARINA, Ye.A., kand. med. nauk; CHECHULIN, A.S., kand. med. nauk; SHAAK, V.A., prof.[deceased]; SHANIN, A.P., prof.; SHAPIRO, I.N., prof.[deceased]; SHEMAKINA, T.V., kand. med. nauk; SHERMAN, S.I., prof.; ABRAMOV, L.V., red.; LEBEDEVA, Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Malignant tumors] Zlokachestvennyye opukholi; klinicheskoe rukovodstvo. Leningrad, Medgiz. Vol.3. Pts.1-2. 1962. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Blokhin, Petrov, Serebrov). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Kholdin).

(CANCER)

PETROV, N. V. (Leningrad, ul. Saltykova-Shchedrina, d. 41. kv. 1)

Results of experiments on cancerogenesis in monkeys over the
period 1958-1960. Vop. onk. 6 no. 12: 5-8 '60.

(MIRA 1500)

1. Institute of Pathology and Therapy, Sukhumi.

(CANCER RESEARCH)

PETROV, N.N., prof. (Leningrad, ul. Saltykova-Shchedrina, d. 41, kv.1)

Long-term anatomical and functional restoration of the elbow
joint following total resection for osteochondroma. Vest.khir.
85 no.12:27-32 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(ELBOW--SURGERY)

L 46940-66 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/AT/WH

ACC NR: AP6015489

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/005/1602/1607

AUTHOR: Makarov, V. V.; Petrov, N. N.

ORG: Leningrad Polytechnic Institute im. M. I. Kalinina (Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy Institut)

TITLE: Effect of ion bombardment on the cathodoluminescence of SiC

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 5, 1966, 1602-1607

TOPIC TAGS: cathodoluminescence, silicon semiconductor, silicon carbide, ion bombardment

ABSTRACT: Cathodoluminescence spectra of 6H SiC crystals were examined during bombardment by K^+ with energies in the 2 to 11 kev range. The ions of K^+ were produced by thermal dissociation of K_2CO_3 . Bombardment and heating up to 1000°C produced a considerable change in the spectral composition of the radiation in the photon energy range of 2.64 to 2.45 ev. In this range, a system of narrow intense lines and bands with a halfwidth of 0.002 to 0.1 ev was observed. Narrow lines also appeared in the 2.86 to 2.69 and 2.52 to 2.2 ev ranges, even though ion bombardment is not a necessary condition for their appearance. The cathodoluminescence spectra of opposite crystal sides differ in these photon energy intervals. The emergence of a green band after bombardment of the order of 10^{17} particles per cm^2 and subsequent heating to 1200°C may be

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ACC NR: AP6015489

explained by the presence of Al-N donor-acceptor pairs. The authors are grateful to M. B. Reyfman for making SiC single crystals available for the experiments, to Yu. A. Vodakov for making specimens available with a known concentration of impurities, to M. A. Yermeyev for his interest in the work and his valuable suggestions, and to V. I. Sokolov for the useful discussions. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 10Jul65/

ORIG REF: 006/

OTH REF: 010

num
Card 2/2

PETER V, Nikolai Nikolayevich, 1875-

ed.

The treatment of wounds. Leningrad. Gos. izdatel'stvo literatury, Leningradskaya oblast',
1938. 395 p. (5-A.117)

RD131.P43

FETPCV, A. H.

"Present Ideas of the Cause and Method of Origin of Malignant Growth," *Archiv
biol. nat.*, 51, 2, 194-197, 1938

PETROV, N. N.

"A Brief Sketch of the Comparative Pathology of Tumors in Animals and Man," 1943

PUTY, Nikolai Nikolayevich 1876- ed

Treatment of wounds at the time of war for red. A. I. Iurilian vs. Sect. Iurily, N. I.
Izd. 1., 1940. Leningrad, 1940. 11 p.

PETROV, N. N.

"Closed Gypsum Dressing" (Gluchaya Gipsovaya Povyazka), 1947. 115 pages.

PETROV, Nikolai Nikolaevich, 1875- ed. The treatment of war wounds Leningrad Gos

Kupriianov, Petr Andreevich, jt. ed. 453 p. (50-25596)

RD131.P44 1945

1. Wounds - Treatment. 2. Surgery, Military. I. Kupriianov, Petr Andreevich, Jt.ed.

116

Basic problems of experimental oncology N. N. Pirov. *Byull. Eksp. Med.* 19, No. 3, 3-12(1947).
A lecture reviewing methods of exptl. production and study of malignant tumors. I. I. Machit

ASSOCIATE METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GIRGOLAV, S.S., professor (Leningrad); LEVIT, V.S., professor (Moskva);
 BABCHIN, I.S., professor (Leningrad); BAKULEV, A.N., professor
 (Moskva); BEKHERMAN, L.S., dotsent (Leningrad); VAYNSHTEYN, V.G.,
 professor (Leningrad); GERTSBERG, V.G., professor (Kazan');
 GINZBERG, M.M., professor (Moskva) [deceased]; GOTLIB, Ya.G.,
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 DRACHINSKAYA, Ye.S., dotsent (Leningrad); YELANSKIY, N.N., professor
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 B.E., professor (Moskva); MEZENEV, S.A., dotsent (Leningrad);
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 PETROV, N.N., professor (Leningrad); POLENOV, A.L., professor (Leningrad); SAMARIN, N.P., professor (Leningrad); SHVARTS, N.V., professor
 (Leningrad) [deceased]; SHAMOV, V.N., professor (Leningrad);
 SHABANOV, A., redaktor

[Manual of specialized surgery] Uchebnik chastnoi khirurgii. Sost.
 I.S. Babchin i dr. Izd. 2-oe, ispr. 1 dop. Moskva, Narkomzdrav SSSR,
 Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry "Medgiz," Vol.1. 1946. 363 p. (MIPA 10:2)
 (SURGERY)

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AMERICAN REVIEW OF SOVIET MEDICINE, Vol. V, No. 2, pp. 97-100, New York, April 1948.

PETROV, N. N., ed.

Malignant tumors (Leningrad)

Mediz, 1967-